

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Merquin School**

Report Date: 04/09/12

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.
This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2011*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Well

Name & location of source(s): Well @ 20316 West Third Ave. Stevinson, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Performed in April of 2002 - See Last Page

For more information, contact: Connie Lourenco Phone #: (209) 634-4938

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|---|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 03/20/09 | 0.2 | | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 03/20/09 | 4 | | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a mo.) 0 | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper (and reporting units) | No. of Samples Collected (Date) | 90 th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|--|
| Lead (ppb) | 10 (09/30/09) | < 5 | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 10 (09/30/09) | < 0.05 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the well of the Merquin Elementary School water system in April of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: grazing, septic systems - low density, and wells - agricultural / irrigation. Recent water quality analyses indicate that this source is in compliance with State Standards. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Connie Lourenco at Merquin School.